

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER... Editor.

The Care of ROSES and the GARDEN

Creating and Maintaining a Rose Garden

WHILE the old-fashioned roses are endeared to many by tender associations, their season of bloom is confined to the month of June, when the general rose-tide is fully on, and desirable as they are, other and newer roses have opened up far more enduring fields of bloom, giving them always a season in which to establish themselves.

Roses All the Year Round

Hardy Hybrid Perpetuals form a well-established section and are better adapted to all localities than those of any other class. While these are not as constant as the tender and oft-times trying tea-rose, they are far more imposing in their habit of bloom, with the added advantage of being hardy in the North, after the plants are once established.

Everyone understands that the most intelligent cultivation will sometimes prove a failure, owing to adverse seasons or unfavorable soil and cultivation. Under ordinary conditions the following cultural rules should insure success.

Location and Preparation of the Soil

Roses thrive best where they receive a generous allowance of sunshine. In partly shaded positions they never do their best, and in damp seasons, or during a humid spell of weather, with a sudden drop in the temperature, are liable to develop mildew.

In northern climates, the most favorable position for the rose garden is on the east and south sides of buildings or

In the absence of manure, bone-dust is an excellent substitute; it should be applied at the rate of one pound for every square yard of the surface, and should be thoroughly mixed with the soil to the depth of a foot.

If one may choose the kind of soil, a clayey soil for roses far surpasses the best garden loam. This is especially true in the South, where the adhesiveness of the clay, causing it to cling closely to the stem, prevents drying out. This also serves as a root protection in the winters of the North, and the plants seem to derive a certain nourishment from the clay itself.

Leaf-mold proves excellent food for the rose, and makes a good winter protection if spread four or five inches deep over the beds at the beginning of winter, to be worked into the soil in the spring. A soil too stiff may be lightened by the addition of coarse sand.

Keeping Over Winter

Many skilled gardeners spade in a two-inch layer of unleached ashes in autumn, so that the snows and rains may reach it by spring, taking care that it does not touch the stems. (An inch layer of wood soot is also very beneficial; but neither of these should be applied during the summer, nor be added to wet, soggy soils.)

Treatment of Plants by Mail

If the roses are received at the planting season, and appear somewhat dry, place the untied package in tepid water the depth of their roots, for half an hour. Always set the plants an inch deeper than they were in the nursery. After partly filling the hole with earth, pour in enough water to saturate the

planting time, they may be slipped from the pots without further disturbance.

How to Secure Constant Blooming

High cultivation is the secret of lavish bloom. Start out by cutting each branch back to a strong eye, and then all de-

The solution may be applied with a whisk-broom, and is also effectual in preventing the coming of green lice and other pests. It will also destroy them if they have gained a foothold.

Through June and July the garden need cause no worry if properly cared

ing lawns attracts the grass roots to the surface in search of the moisture, which should be generous enough to soak deep into the ground for the roots to follow. Once a week in dry weather is often enough for any lawn if well done. Once every two weeks if the



A WELL-CARED-FOR LAWN WITH CANNAS—THE VINE COVERING THE HOUSE IS A WISTARIA.

pend upon the care given. The soil should be often stirred with a hand cultivator or a forkhoe. This is especially necessary during dry weather, as ground frequently stirred retains moisture far better than if allowed to form a hard crust.

Always loosen up the surface after a hard rain, never allowing it to bake, but care must be used not to hoe too deeply and injure the young roots, which would prevent blooming. Another point: Cut off all flowers while they are still perfect. Allowing them to fade upon the bush tends to exhaust strength which otherwise goes to form new growth, thereby increasing the number of blooms.

A mulch of lawn clippings will obviate the need of frequent hoeings. Supply water in drenching quantities in dry weather. Give them good winter protection the first year.

The Care of Rose Trees

If mildew attacks the plants, spray the entire bush, both sides of the leaves, with a solution of some good white soap containing no free alkali. Use this formula: One-quarter of a pound, gently shaved and dissolved in an ordinary pailful of boiling water. Add to this five pailfuls of cold water and use at once, as it thickens too much in cooling to be used in a sprayer. The ordinary pail holds about three gallons.

for, but with the coming of the dog-day season, if one wishes to preserve one's flower acre, care and forethought must be exercised.

August Work

August should prove a busy time aside from the mere work of holding the weeds in check. Not all may know that the frequent stirring of the soil that this requires serves a double purpose. A loosening of the soil about once a week not only takes less time than a fortnightly hoeing—keeping the plants healthy and vigorous by admitting air to their roots and inviting the moisture of the heavy August dews—but it creates an actual mulch of loose soil that proves invaluable in preserving the deeper moisture.

This is the gardener's "dust mulch," and plants thus treated require watering only in times of actual drought. When watering becomes actually necessary, it should be given in generous quantities, stimulating a rain—that is, enough should be given to thoroughly soak the ground to the depth of the roots. Plants so watered will not require another drenching for at least a week, even in the driest of weather.

Watering the Lawns

This is the correct way to water a lawn also. The common practice of sprink-

lawn is shaded with thick-foliaged trees. Continually sprinkling also impover-

ishes the surface soil, and a lawn so treated needs constant renewing. To



THE BED OF ASTERS LASTS ALL SUMMER.

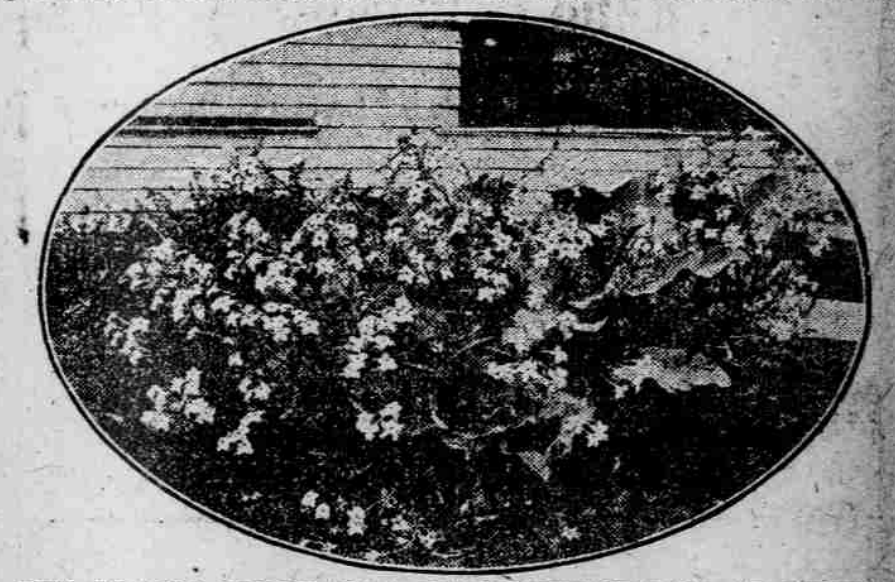
secure a smooth, velvety lawn, watering as directed should be supplemented by a weekly clipping with a lawn-mower in moist weather, and once every two weeks when the weather is dry.

Lawn Decoration

The bed of cannas, edged with caladium esculentum, correctly planted, forms a veritable bit of the tropics, the broad, arching leaves and bold spikes of the flowers bearing witness to good culture. The soil in such a bed should be kept loosened and plants growing thrif- tily until the usual dry and heated season

Cut first to the second spike of bloom that appears lower down, and at last remove the entire stalk, reserving all nutriment for the new stalks continuously forming. There is no danger of hurting plants with bone-meal, and it may be applied to dahlias and other late bloomers with good effect.

Among these the scarlet salvia with cosmos, their rear will bloom along with other annuals, as well as perennials, until frost, if not allowed to form seeds. The heavily flowered, hardy hydrangea, as well as the cosmos, require some rear support to prevent dragging and blowing over in wind storms. These plants require persistent cultivation of the surface soil, which must not be allowed to bake after watering or after hard rains. A weeding-hoe with two



THE STARRY NICOTIANA, WHOSE FRAGRANCE AT NIGHT IS DELICIOUS.

sets in. Care and intelligence accomplish this.

Then if the soil needs enriching, sprinkle the surface with a coating of bone-meal until whitened as if with a heavy frost. Follow with a stirring of the soil, a good watering, and last with a four-inch mulch of lawn clippings, and the plants will bloom until frost

blades, one an inch wide and the other three inches, is an easily-handled and effective garden implement, and works far easier before the ground bakes.

Cutting Flowers

The more freely flowers are cut, the more freely nature replenishes, and by the prevention of seed-forming a season of bloom until frost is secured. If the main flower head in perennial phlox—the most reliable flower that grows—is cut out when done blooming, a heavy crop of laterals will form and bloom until frost. Hardy larkspurs (delphinium), if cut down as soon as the first season of bloom is over, will flower until hard frosts.

This is considered by some the best hardy blue flower. Blue flowers, by the way, have a decided vogue just now, and hardly a gardener and attractive is the garden that can produce an effective planting of some flower in heavily blue, with its suggestion of coolness and restfulness. Unsurpassed for this purpose is the double Japanese bell-flower (platycodon japonicus fl. pl.), which is a conspicuous, branching plant, very free flowering, every branch bearing large, glossy, rich-blue flowers during the entire season, if not permitted to form seeds. It is a hardy perennial.

When full-grown and heavily laden the plants, though furnishing counter-support in themselves when matured, withstand heavy storms better with a supporting stake driven in, out of sight, here and there. Stakes should be given to support some of the most robust of the hardy perennials, as delphinium, the giant foxglove and snapdragon.



A BED OF PETUNIAS—A MASS OF BLOOM SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

belts of shrubbery, which afford protection from the rough winds of winter. If, however, trees or shrubbery form the protection, the beds must be far enough removed to be safe from the encroachment of their strong roots, which rob the soil of the moisture and fertility especially needed by the roses.

Preparing the Soil

The soil should be dug to the depth of at least one foot—eighteen inches is better—and thoroughly mixed with two inches of old, well-rotted stable manure.

soil and roots, finish filling up, firming the soil with the feet; lastly, add a fine dry mulch of dust or dirt over the surface to prevent drying out, and they will need no watering for a few days.

They should be shaded from the sun for a time, since they are tender after being boxed in transit, and require protection until they become partly established. If the plants are received before the weather has become settled and warm, it is better to pot them singly, observing the above precautions; and by letting the soil become somewhat dry at

THE LINGERIE HAT

Simple Method of Making Season's Favorite Headgear

THE chief requisite of a lingerie hat is that it shall be light both in appearance and actual weight. When the brim must be cut double and interlined with stiffening or corded, this appearance is not possible. Many of the hats sold in the shops are made over wire frames, but these are not always available; when they are used they necessitate the ripping apart of the hat every time it is laundered—a fact that requires careful consideration, for in their immaculate freshness lies their greatest attractiveness.

Preparing the Framework

Neither stiffening by interlining nor a wire framework are, however, really necessary. In the hat usually seen the brim is cut from Persian lawn, and to it is stitched featherbone, on the same principle as that employed in making a wire hat-brim. The eight brace wires, extending from the headsize to the outer edge of the brim, are represented by cotton-covered collarbone, and the wires running around the brim by piping cord.

Fold the lawn lengthwise and lay the straight edge of the brim pattern even with the fold. Mark with a pencil at the inner circle of the brim for the headsize, but do not cut it out until after the collarbone has been stitched in place.

As I wanted to edge this foundation brim with lace, I trimmed a seam's width (three-eighths of an inch) off the outer edge of the brim. The fold already made in the lawn will indicate the lines for the center-front and center-back boning. Fold the brim again into quarters and mark these creases for boning lines; then make other folds at equal distances from those already made, dividing the entire brim into eighths.

Basting Advisable

The collarbone can be stitched to each of these lines without basting, but to avoid stitching at the bias lines it will be wise to baste the entire brim to a sheet of paper, firm enough to preserve the shape. Leave about one inch of bone inside the headsize circle at each line, but begin the stitching three-eighths of an inch outside this line, as the pencil mark made at the edge of the pattern represents the cutting, not the sewing line.

After the collarbone has been stitched at each line the supporting paper may readily be torn away. Draw the stitching threads to the underside of the brim and tie securely.

Making the Headsize

In making the wire frame the headsize wire is placed now, and the same seamstress may be left to make or cut into

method must necessarily be different. Next is necessary a binding piece for the crown and the inner circle of the brim. Cut these two pieces and fold over a seam-stitch on each long edge. Fold one piece through the center and lay it aside to bind the large circular crown into a Tam shape after its edge has been gathered and the gathers stroked.

Pin one edge of the second piece around the cut edge of the headsize circle, making it stand up like a band and with both seam edges toward the boned or underside of the brim. Sew this seam, then sew to the standing band a length of collarbone, the lower edge of the bone even with the seam-line just sewed.

The Crown Foundation

Lap the bone about an inch at the back, then snip the circular cut edge of the brim seam and turn that and the seam on the lower edge of the binding band upward, so it will cover the bone. At the fold-line of the seam at the upper edge of this band sew a second length of bone, lapping it and fastening it at the back like the first.

This band thus does not bind the edge, but forms a standing band about three-quarters of an inch wide, to which the crown will be attached later. A facing, cut like the band and hemmed to it on the inside, will finish it neatly and conceal the bones.

Building the Brim

The outer brim-wire should be placed next. The piping bone is held to the underside of the brim with the left hand and sewed from the upperside. After the outer wire is in place, divide the distance from the headsize wire, and in the space place two more wires, equal distances apart. Lap all the cords and fasten securely at the back.

Bind the edge of the brim. Insert the gathered edge of the crown in the binding, the center-back mark of the crown even with the joining seam of the binding and the center-front even with the one-half mark on the binding. Distribute the gathers evenly between, and baste the binding in place; it may be removed when the hat is laundered, to facilitate the ironing process.

Another method that will avoid the necessity for removing the crown binding when the hat is soiled is to make a narrow hem on the crown portion and run a fine tape through it, drawing it up to the required headsize.

Material for the Brim

Cut the brim proper from the lawn. The edge may be left smooth or cut into

scallops, using the single scallop included in the pattern to shape them. In the latter case it will be wise to mark out the scallops first on the paper pattern of the brim. Fold the scallop pattern in half in order to make the center of a scallop come at the center-front.

Completing the Work

The brim edge may be faced or boned, but the general effect of lightness will be

PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION IN SUMMER

Preventing Sunburn and Protecting the Skin

IN many ways the summer is the most trying time for one who wishes to look well. Freckles and tan do not improve the looks. Perspiration takes the waves from the hair, wrinkles the neckwear, and causes the freshness to disappear from the dresses. The heat reddens the face and makes the complexion coarse.

A few individuals who are blessed with naturally curling locks and do not have to think of the preservation of the "crimps," others who are born with a genius for tidiness, will always look well, no matter what the weather is or where they are, but for most greater care is required in summer to maintain the average of an attractive appearance. Of late years fair maidens have made a virtue of necessity and have given up the warfare against tan, and have insisted that tan in summer is not only permissible, but fashionable.

Protect the Skin

With faces blackened by it and arms reddened and discolored by it, they have worn their evening dresses regardless of the contrasts between the portions of skin which have been protected from the sun during the day. It is a mistake, however, to expose the skin recklessly to the tanning process, and while one should not be overburdened with care in this direction, I certainly would advise the protection of the skin as much as possible from freckling and tanning. In some instances the effect of the sun is to stimulate the growth of hair. The reddening of the skin brings the blood to the surface and stimulates the hair follicles to growth. The sunburn of to-day becomes the tan of to-morrow.

Preventing Sunburn

To prevent sunburn and tan, the face should have an application of cold cream and then powder. Rub the cold cream well into the face, arms and hands, and before applying the powder wipe with a bit of absorbent cotton, brushing it over lightly so that there will not be too much grease on the skin, then with an-

other bit of absorbent cotton apply the powder. The old-fashioned powder-puffs should be discarded. Pieces of flannel and small squares of chambray have been used to replace them, but they also should be given up, for they, as well as the powder-puffs, receive impurities from the face every time that they are used, and will return them to the skin. A piece of absorbent cotton, which can be thrown away at once after its use, is much the best thing.

One will find very useful in summer the little books which contain a number of pieces of paper with a little powder on them. These remove the dirt from the face and the perspiration, and take off the shiny look, which makes one appear warm and uncomfortable.

Care of Sunburn

If the face has become sunburned during the day, avoid washing until the heat has gone out of it. Water is most irritating to sunburned and delicate skin. Cleanse the face with a little cold cream applied with a piece of absorbent cotton. Applications of a good rice powder will also relieve the burn, affording as it does a protection from the air.

It is the delicate complexion that is burned by the sun; those which are not so delicate tan at once without the initial process of sunburn. Tan is often difficult to remove. Lemon juice is good for it. After washing the face apply the juice from the cut end of a half of a lemon.

Lemon juice is good for the skin and improves the complexion. One should not apply it to the sore and irritated skin of sunburn. If one must wash the face after sunburn, take a folded towel and wring it out of water as hot as possible and apply it to the face. The heat will relieve the burn.

Curing Freckles

Worse than sunburn or tan are freckles, the blight of the most delicate and lovely skins. Those complexions which are camellia-like in the coloring are the same tan freckle the soonest. The

sun and the wind make a sport of them. I know of no remedy so good as that of prevention, which is to wear veils heavy enough to protect the face, and long sleeves and gloves for the hands. Lemon juice will help remove freckles.

Most of the preparations for removing freckles contain corrosive sublimate; the other name for it is bichloride of mercury. Five grains of the bichloride of mercury to an ounce of water is the strength generally recommended.

The freckles are coloring matter deposited in the deeper layers of the skin, and in order to remove the superficial layers of the skin must be destroyed. This, of course, reddens the skin and irritates it to a certain extent. The freckles cannot be removed without doing this.

TO HELP THE CARVER

A dinner table should be well laid, well lighted, and always afford a little spare room. It is better to invite one guest less than to destroy the comfort of the whole party. The carving-knives should be put in edge before the dinner commences, for nothing irritates a good carver or perplexes a bad one more than a knife which refuses to perform its office, and there is nothing more annoying to the company than to see the carving-knife dancing to and fro over the steel, putting "teeth on edge," while the dinner is getting cold and their appetites are being exhausted by delay. The carver should have plenty of room, however closely the diners are compelled to sit together, and to my mind, he should supply the plates according to his own judgment, instead of putting the question to each guest as to which part he prefers and then striving to help him, to the prejudice of others present.

CHILDREN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS

Last winter I spent some time in a family where there were five small children, and as the father was recovering from a severe illness, it was necessary that the house should be kept as quiet as possible.

Upon my showing astonishment that so many little ones should make so little noise, the mother called my attention to their feet, which seemed to be shod in little patent leather slippers. They were, however, made from "black oil-cloth," the kind that resembles table oil-cloth, but is a little heavier. These slippers were cut like those worn by men in rubber boots, and were lined with single-faced elderdown, which made them very warm, and being damp-proof, they were perfect house slippers for the little ones. One yard will make several pairs. It can be bought as cheap as twenty cents a yard, but that for fifty will wear much better.

The EVERY DAY COURTESIES

Little Attentions That Make Life Smoother

HOW seldom they are thought about or given sufficient attention—the small courtesies of every-day life—the little trifling things in manners which are really so important, which help to smooth the way, to make things pleasant and easier for others, and help to win their good-will.

The rush and hurry and feverish excitement of modern life is not conducive to the cultivation of true courtesy. People seem to imagine it is a credit to themselves to appear to be always in haste, very busy, and that to be leisurely is old-fashioned, or indicates a lack of engagements.

They hasten on from one thing to another, from one place to another, scarcely taking time to breathe, and undoubtedly never taking time to be polite.

Rudeness Unpopular

Carelessness and selfishness lead rapidly to absolute rudeness, and soon the careless person offends others and becomes unpopular. It may be that a person would not intentionally do the wrong thing or hurt another's feelings. Mistakes may be made simply from not trying to form a habit of thinking of others, and what we please them, not from motives of self-interest, but from the mere wish to do little kindnesses, for to be considerate and unselfish is at the root of true courtesy.

A pleasant bow, a cordial greeting, a friendly clasp of the hand are not difficult things, and they go far toward pleasing; yet how few people give either one or the other.

"Placing" People

One of the important small courtesies is to cultivate a memory for faces and names, to be able to "place" people, as the saying is, to recall where one has met a person before, or with what occasion or event they may be especially associated; and to be able to speak of something personal in order to show interest in their life and affairs.

Another point is to put others at ease always. For instance, if one greets an acquaintance whom one has not seen for a long time, it is polite to say, "I hope you remember me—I am Mrs. A." This reminder puts the other at ease, and opens the way to conversation. It is not courteous or well-bred to avoid mentioning one's name while one sees that an acquaintance is puzzled as to one's identity.

Answering Notes Promptly

Another important courtesy is to an-

swer notes promptly. If a note is received from a friend who inquires for an address or some other small matter, a reply should be sent immediately.

It is obligatory to reply to an invitation to a luncheon, card-party, dinner or theater-party within twenty-four hours, yet many persons delay in this courtesy, which is really an obligation to a hostess who wishes to know positively on whom she may depend, or whether she must fill a vacancy. A small courtesy, yet a mark of obligingness and friendliness, is, for an intimate friend, to accept with cordiality when asked to fill a place at the last moment.

Courtesy in Conversation

There are many small courtesies to be observed in conversation. These are to look people in the face when speaking, not to let the glance or the attention wander, not to show impatience in listening, not to interrupt, not to monopolize the conversation, not to talk of one's self, but to try to be interested in the interests of others.

Practice makes perfect in all things, and by practice one may attain ease and grace of manners. Perfection in good manners consists in forgetting ourselves, in sacrificing our own convenience, if need be, and in maintaining self-control instinctively, without thinking about it. In the best manners there is no trace of self-consciousness, and all is kindness and simplicity.

It has been very beautifully said by no less a dignity than a late Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to a son at school, "Good manners give the last grace and finish to conduct. They are, in perfect, the visible flower and bloom of inward excellence which has so taken possession of the man as to pervade his being and color the minutest details of his life. They sweeten all social intercourse and contribute to human happiness beyond all proportion to the effort of self-discipline which they cost. The true man will desire to remember every moment of his life the Scriptural precept, 'Be courteous.'"

CRANBERRY JELLY

Stew two quarts berries in a kettle, using just enough water to cover; when soft, rub through a sieve. Allow one pound of sugar for every pint of juice; boil and stir for ten minutes, pouring into a mold or dish to become cold. When cold, spoon into a glass dish and decorate with sliced bananas dipped in lemon juice to prevent their becoming discolored.